

possible for those having intimate knowledge of the business of individual firms to solve this problem with approximate accuracy for their own particular plants. The table here published may be considered as supplying satisfactory evidence of a general gain in volume of production per person employed. In this connection it should be remembered, however, that in 1917, owing to the large numbers overseas, many persons of low efficiency were being employed, their inefficiency being at the time concealed by the prevailing inflation of prices.

18.—Salaried and Wage-earning Employees in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-1925.

Years.	Salaried Employees.	Wage-Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentage of Number of Employees relative to 1917.	Index Number of Volume of Mfd. Products.	Efficiency of Production.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.		
1917.....	68,726	552,968	621,694	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	70,706	547,599	618,305	99.5	102.1	102.6
1919.....	81,881	529,327	611,008	98.3	98.3	100.0
1920.....	83,015	526,571	609,586	98.1	95.2	97.0
1921.....	74,873	381,203	456,076	73.4	87.4	119.1
1922.....	76,040	398,390	474,430	76.3	97.8	128.2
1923.....	78,273	446,994	525,267	84.5	106.8	126.4
1924.....	76,230	432,273	508,503	81.8	104.7	128.0
1925.....	77,623	466,602	544,225	87.5	112.4	128.5

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1925, derived from the census of manufactures, are shown in Table 5 of this section.

According to these statistics, the 22,331 establishments covered employed 77,623 salaried employees and 466,602 wage-earners, a total of 544,225 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 143 were classed as salary earners and 857 as wage-earners; the former earned 24.0 p.c. and the latter 76.0 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Provincial Distribution of Employees in 1925.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 42,159 or 54.3 p.c. of all employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 31,644 were males and 10,515 were females. The proportion that the male salary workers in Ontario bore to the total number of such workers was 52.4 p.c., while female office employees constituted 61.0 p.c. of the total. In Quebec, which, with 20,904 persons, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers, were situated 27.9 p.c. of the male and 23.6 p.c. of the female salaried employees. British Columbia also had a higher proportion of male than female salaried employees, having 6.3 p.c. of male to 4.3 p.c. of female salary earners. Of the total salaries, \$77,806,238 or 54.3 p.c. was reported in Ontario, \$39,349,016 or 26.9 p.c. in Quebec, and \$8,793,457 or 5.9 p.c. in British Columbia.

The male wage-earners numbered 359,595 and the female 107,007; 47.7 p.c. of the former and 45.6 p.c. of the latter were employed in Ontario. Quebec manufacturers reported 29.5 p.c. of the males as compared with 38.4 p.c. of the females, while British Columbia had 9.4 p.c. of the males and 5.0 p.c. of the females. As to earnings, Ontario firms paid out 50.5 p.c. of the total, Quebec 28.6 p.c. and British Columbia 8.8 p.c.

Distribution by Industries.—The wood and paper industries, with 17,197 persons, reported a larger number of salaried employees than any other group, having 22.2 p.c. of the total and paying 22.9 p.c. of the aggregate salaries; 23.7